conducted to find out the quantity of milk used for manufacturing milk products.

(c) The manufacturing of milk products has to be necessarily balanced with the exegencies of fulfilling the requirement for liquid milk.

Compliance of export conditions by M/s Pepsi Food Ltd.

4048. SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Pepsi Foods has complied with the export conditions and other conditions as stated in the foreign collaboration approval;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have given several assurances in the Parliament that all the conditions of the foreign collaboration approval will be enforced; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) While the issue of compliance of export obligation by M/s. Pepsi Foods Ltd. is under consideration in the Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, under the Ministry of Commerce, the fulfilment of other conditions of foreign collaboration approval is under consideration in the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Law.

Opening of new courts

4049. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY:
SHRI JITENDRABHAI LABHSHANKER BHATT:
SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding area and population of the States where more than one high courts or their separate benches are located;

(b) the details regarding area and populations of the States where the establishment of new high courts or their benches in separate location is asked and agitated for;

(c) what is the criteria for the establishment of new High Courts or separately located benches; and

(d) whether any new methodology is being worked out 40 to shorten the time duration of litigation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) and (b) The required information is contaied in the attached Statement (*See* below).

(c) There is no fixed criteria for establishment of new High Courts. Some guidelines were evolved in 1985 for setting up of Benches by a Commission headed by Shri Jaswant Singh, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court. Guidelines cover both the desirability criteria as well as the location criteria. The report was laid on the Table of the House on 20.4.87.

(d) A committee was constituted by the Govenment to study the problem of arrears in Courts and suggest remedial measures. Its recommendations have already been forwarded to all State Governments, High Courts and concerned Central Ministries for necessary follow up action.

Statement

Statement showing area and population of States where more than one High Courts or a High Court and a Bench/Benches are located.

S. No.	Name of the State	Area Sq. K.M.	Population (1991 Census provisional figures).
1.	Bihar	173877	8,63,38,853
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	77,18,700
3.	Madhya Pradesh	443446	6,61,35,862
4.	Maharashtra	307713	7,87,48,215
5.	Rajasthan	342239	4,38,80,640
6.	Uttar Pradesh	294411	13,90,31,130

NOTE :—According to Article 101(1) of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, the usual places of sitting of the High Court in the State are Jammu and Srinagar.

Statement showing area and population of the States wherein establishment of New High Courts or their Benches in Separate location is asked for.

S. No.	Name of the State	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population (1991 census provisional figures)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	275045	6,63,54,559
2.	Assam	78438	2,22,94,562
3.	Bihar	173877	8,63,38,853
4.	Goa	3702	11,68,622
5.	Gujarat	196024	4,11,74,343
6.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	51,11,079
7.	Karnataka	191791	4,48,06,468
8.	Kerala	38863	2,90,32,828
9.	Madhya Pradesh	443446	6,61,35,862
10.	Maharashtra	307713	7,87,48,215
11.	Orissa	155707	3,15,12,070

1	2	3	4
12.	Rajasthan	342239	4,38,80,640
13.	Tamil Nadu	130058	5,56,38,318
14.	Uttar Pradesh	294411	13,90,31,130
15.	West Bengal	88752	6,79,82,732

NOTE: It has been agreed, in principle that there should be separate High Courts for all the North-Eastern States, and pending Parliamentary legislation therefor, Benches of the Gauhati High Court should be established in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, after necessary infra-structural facilities have been provided by the concerned State Governments. High Courts Benches have since been established in the States of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.

Government Representatives on Board of Chartered Accountants

4050. DR. SHRIKANT RAMACHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seriously noted that a larger number of students remained unsuccessful at the Chartered Accountants Examination during the last three years.

(b) whether any enquiries are made into this; and

(c) whether Government representatives will be sent on the Board of Chartered Accountants by making suitable law or amendments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

The main reason for the low percentage is that unlike other professional courses, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India does not screen the candidates or restrict the number of entrants into the Chartered Accountants Course. The eligibility requirements stipulate that a Commerce Graduate who has secured 50 per cent marks in the aggregate in his graduation examination is eligible to directly enrol for the Chartered Accountancy Course Non-Commerce Graduates with 55 per cent marks are similarly eligible to enrol for the course straightway. Other graduates can appear for the Entrance Examination conducted by the Institute and enrol if they qualify in this examination. A student who enrols for the Chartered Accountancy Course is required to undergo theoretical instruction imparted by the Board of Studies of the Institute. Simultaneously he undergoes practical training with an eligible Chartered Accountant in practice during the normal working hours. The requirements of the Chartered Accountancy course, given the background of some of the students makes it necessary for them to qualify the course by taking the examination more than once. Since candidates are allowed to appear in the same examination without any restriction many students qualify in the Chartered Accountants Examination at their own pace. The matter has however, been reviewed and with the approval of Government a Foundation Course has been introduced with effect from May, 1992 with a view to attracting studnts after the 10+2 stage who can attain the expected level of perfomance on the basis of instruction imparted in the Foundation Course. The first foundation examination for such stu-